

Salivary lipid peroxidation in patients with oral lichen planus

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*Abstract

Background: Oral Lichen Planus (OLP) is an inflammatory condition with unknown etiology. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) and free radicals may play an important role in the pathogenesis of this disease.

Objective: The aim of this study was to compare salivary lipid peroxidation in patients with oral lichen planus with healthy subjects.

Methods: This case-control study was conducted in Zahedan School of Dentistry during 2014-15. Unstimulated saliva samples were collected from 30 patients with OLP and 30 age and gender-matched healthy controls and were transferred to the laboratory. Salivary lipid peroxidation products were measured using TBARS (thiobarbituric acid reactive substance) method. Data were analyzed using Mann-Whitney U test.

Findings: Salivary lipid peroxidation in patients with OLP was significantly higher than healthy controls ($1.57 \pm 0.63 \mu\text{M}$ vs. $1.2 \pm 0.77 \mu\text{M}$). Mean Salivary lipid peroxidation in women with OLP was significantly higher than healthy women ($1.67 \pm 0.67 \mu\text{M}$ vs. $1.16 \pm 0.82 \mu\text{M}$).

Conclusion: With regards to the results, it seems that lipid peroxidation in patients with OLP is higher than healthy subjects.

Keywords: Oral Lichen Planus, Lipid Peroxidation, Saliva

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